

DEBT TO STATE OF UNIVERSITY

Should Fire Students with Patriotic Interest in Vermont, Says President Benton.

FACULTY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties of the Teaching Staff Discussed in Address to Senate on Eve of College Opening.

President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont on Saturday afternoon addressed the university senate, which is composed of the combined faculties of the colleges of arts and sciences, engineering, medicine and agriculture. The first meeting of these colleges took up the work of the coming college year, which began yesterday.

President Benton said in part:

On the threshold of the one hundred and twenty-second year of the University of Vermont I greet you. The past is secure; the future has made it so. Upon us devolves the responsibility for the present and future of our historic institution. To those who have long been in these relationships, I extend a glad official welcome back to the comradeship of the college. To those who are new to the university I give cordial assurance of confidence and best wishes for a constantly increasing efficiency in the service of youthhood.

CONDITIONS OF GROWTH.

The recent meeting of the 62nd annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Educational association was one of the most interesting and profitable educational gatherings ever held in our country. The entire session was devoted to this one question: "What are the conditions of growth?" It was the final conclusion of the association that the one thing desirable in education, in fact the only excuse or reason for education, is to supply first a condition of happiness in order that efficiency may follow, and efficiency means ability to do useful work with the minimum supervision. The mission of such an institution as the University of Vermont could be more accurately and concisely stated. This university and all institutions of a similar character would better cease to exist if they cannot develop in young manhood and womanhood without external compulsion that power of initiative which will result in efficient service.

A grave responsibility is confronting the institutions of higher learning in our country. American colleges and universities have been striving in recent years to make it clear to thoughtful people that there is an academic appreciation of this new day in which social service should have the pre-eminence and that all such institutions are not mere relics of the cloistered past. As leaders in educational thought, we have been endeavoring to convince the world that we have a right to exist, not alone because of what we have done, but rather because of what we can do. In the University of Vermont by a constantly growing student body, and ever increasing popular interest, we present strong evidence of our persuasive powers.

MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The mission of the University of Vermont is distinctively educational, and certainly no one who teaches here will feel that his work is done when he has met his classes or closed his laboratory or made his contributions to the journal or written his text book or attended the educational meetings or read the latest general and special literature. All this he will do without leaving the other and the greater undone.

In the University of Vermont the teacher is a failure who does not know his students intimately. Every young man and young woman whose destiny shall be given into our keeping next week and thereafter has a right to know of us. How to form a helpful relationship with students without sacrifice of real dignity, without the establishment of that familiarity which begets contempt, is the problem which every teacher here must solve for himself. To excuse ourselves from exerting a direct influence on each student coming under our instruction on the ground of probable loss of respect thereby is to admit a weakness of character sufficient to convince that a professorship in such an institution is not our proper vocation.

During the coming year let it be understood that pride in maintaining standards will not be sufficient excuse for maintaining an immortal spirit or destroying the possibilities of a life. I have had a new vision on this subject of college standards. Time was, not long ago, when I felt the reputation of the institution I served was in peril if we did not make it clear to other colleges that we had high standards by ruthlessly throwing out a number of students every year. But I have had an awakening. I am persuaded that pride in a wrong conception of what our institutional standing should be may make us participate criminals in the ruin of the standards of the nation. The blood of every young person lost by our remissness will be upon us.

MUST DEVELOP INITIATIVE.

If any student who is properly fitted for the University of Vermont is dismissed for failure in work before the year ends, I shall feel that, instead of raising our standards, we have lowered them by thus admitting that we are incapable of performing the chief function of the true college.

The ideal of government which shall obtain during this incumbency must be founded on an appeal to the sense of men and women. There is no place in the real college for the discipline of the military academy. We shall fail here if we do not develop in our students the power of initiative. The young man or woman who passes through college with some one else doing all his thinking and making all his decisions for him will go out into the world at the end of his course a flabby dependent. He will be colorless in his opinions and utterly unable to stand without a prop. Our students are entitled to the advice that our superior training and mature wisdom should make of value to them.

but we are not warranted in confusing compulsion with our obligations as advisers.

The manly, the womanly spirit is what the various colleges of the university should encourage and we can easily do this by the minimum of rules and the maximum of appeal and example. Assuming that our students are men and women, we have no right to meet them otherwise than as men and women.

UNIVERSITY'S DEBT TO STATE.

This institution is no experiment. It has rendered splendid service for more than a century and it has a mighty mission to the civilization of the future. We are entering upon a year which is to put heavy work of an unusual character upon us. We should make it clear to those upon whom the responsibility rests in our State for the proper maintenance of this institution that it is worthy of the best financial support the State of Vermont can give it. The argument for its maintenance is based upon grounds stronger and better than the mere selfish interests of those who are employed in the service of the institution. Unless we can make it clear to the proper constituency of this institution that it can be of real service to the State, we have no right to ask for the university a larger support from the State of Vermont and its work is but half done when it has served the students who gather in its halls. We should fire our students with a patriotic interest in their State and that interest should be deepened into conviction with every youth who comes here that he shall come earnestly to believe that Vermont is for him, the best State in the Union and that it offers him the largest possible opportunity for successful achievement and efficient service. I hope the university of Vermont may raise for all youths of this State the Shibboleth "Stay in Vermont!" Let us encourage the young people who graduate from this institution, after they have here caught the inspiration for a larger life, to go back into their own towns, there to be the little leaven that will leaven the whole community lump around about. If the spirit of this institution is carried into the remotest corner of the State by those young Vermonters whom we graduate, we shall speedily restore to its pristine glory that sturdy citizenship which is the traditional boast of all New England. But more than all that, the State university to justify its existence must project itself through extension courses out into every neighborhood of the State. We must make it clear that the specialists of the University are State officials and that they are ready for any service which a progressive citizenship may demand of them. I solicit your co-operation, therefore, during the months immediately ahead of us in making it clear to those who are properly responsible for the adequate support of the University of Vermont that we mean to make it worth while to the State and that we, as members of the educational staff of this institution, are anxious to perform our full duty as patriotic and unselfish servants of the commonwealth.

President Benton said in part:

On the threshold of the one hundred and twenty-second year of the University of Vermont I greet you. The past is secure; the future has made it so. Upon us devolves the responsibility for the present and future of our historic institution. To those who have long been in these relationships, I extend a glad official welcome back to the comradeship of the college. To those who are new to the university I give cordial assurance of confidence and best wishes for a constantly increasing efficiency in the service of youthhood.

CONDITIONS OF GROWTH.

The recent meeting of the 62nd annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Educational association was one of the most interesting and profitable educational gatherings ever held in our country. The entire session was devoted to this one question: "What are the conditions of growth?" It was the final conclusion of the association that the one thing desirable in education, in fact the only excuse or reason for education, is to supply first a condition of happiness in order that efficiency may follow, and efficiency means ability to do useful work with the minimum supervision. The mission of such an institution as the University of Vermont could be more accurately and concisely stated. This university and all institutions of a similar character would better cease to exist if they cannot develop in young manhood and womanhood without external compulsion that power of initiative which will result in efficient service.

PLUMLEY FOR SPEAKER.

Northfield Man Seems to Have Strong Lead among Republicans.

Montpelier, Sept. 25.—It appears probable that Charles A. Plumley of Northfield will be the republican caucus nominee for speaker of the House and that he will be elected to that position. H. D. Ryder of Rockingham, who was announced as a candidate for the place, has decided not to enter the contest, and John E. Weeks of Middlebury remains the only contestant. Mr. Plumley being a younger man, with a wider experience in legislative matters and a large acquaintance among legislators, seems to have a strong lead.

Harry A. Black of Newport, who has been first assistant clerk, seems assured of election as clerk to succeed Mr. Plumley, and Julius A. Wilcox will probably be promoted to Mr. Plumley's place. J. G. Norton of St. Albans is expected to be one of the official reporters of the House and there are three candidates for the second reportership.

A. W. Ford, chaplain of the State prison at Windsor, is a candidate for re-election as chaplain of the House. The Rev. J. Wesley Miller, member-elect from Bethel, announces that on the organization of the House he will offer a resolution requiring the speaker to designate some member of the House or other person to conduct the devotional exercises without compensation. There will be at least three clergymen in the House, so it would not be necessary for the speaker to call in outside assistance in the event of the passage of Mr. Miller's resolution.

STATE HOUSE FENCE DOOMED.

Montpelier, Sept. 25.—It appears as if the old State House fence is doomed, if not to removal at least to reconstruction. The building of a cement walk along Eastern avenue, in place of the old tar concrete walk, and the raising of the sidewalk level, has made it necessary to raise the foundation in which the iron pickets of the fence are inserted on the eastern side of the grounds. Around the rest of the grounds the foundation stones are being washed with some preparation for removing stains from granite; but the appearance of the cement foundation is so much superior that it will not be long before all the stones will be removed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ENDS PROSPEROUS SEASON

Chicago, Sept. 23.—The American Association to-day closed its regular playing season with a game between Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Minneapolis, champions for the last two seasons, clinched this year's pennant several days ago.

President Thomas Clivington said that the local conditions at St. Paul and Louisville were not so favorable as in former years and this was charged to the poor start of the two teams. He also said that probably the loss of O'Toole from St. Paul and Cheney from Louisville might have had some effect. All in all the season just closed he said had been a prosperous one.

Most of the officers in the building are crowded to the point of inconvenience if not of inefficiency, and the telephone booths and postoffice have been placed in the lobby, taking up desirable space, because there is no room for them elsewhere.

CARAMEL CUSTARD.

For caramel custard, melt one-half a cup of sugar in an omelet pan, letting it cook until of a delicate brown color. Have ready three cups of scalded milk, add the caramel to it; then, when the sugar is dissolved, pour the mixture over three well-beaten eggs. Flavor to taste and strain in a buttered dish. Bake until set in a water bath, having the dish containing the custard set into another one of hot water. Serve hot or cold.

HAPPINESS.

"What's Wallie so happy about?" "Just found a restaurant where they sell the same four-dish lunch as at the old one."

THE GREATEST FACTOR

of all financial success is saving. Ask some of the eminent men of to-day and they will tell you that they started early to save. An account with the Chittenden County Trust Company is just what you need to help you. 4 per cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

Chittenden County Trust Co.

BURLINGTON, VT.

CAPITOL NOW IS SPACK AND SPAN WAY LEGISLATURE ELECTS GOVERNOR

Improved Accommodations for Vermont Legislators Who Will Assemble Next Week. But Once before in Half a Century Has General Assembly Had This Duty.

Montpelier, Sept. 25.—From the lofty crown of Ceres's head to the granite slabs that support the antiquated fence, everything about the State House and grounds has been scrubbed, polished or painted in readiness for the session of the Legislature next week. Even the outer walls of granite have been washed free from their accumulation of soot and dust; and Allen's statue is a dazzling white and his sword has received a new coat of paint.

The interior has been painted, decorated, carpeted and to some extent newly furnished, and all the preparations in the despatch of business have been made that the limited quarters will permit.

Pacing the front entrance, just back of the corner of the corridor, is the heroic bust of Lincoln, made and presented to the State by Larkin G. Mead, the Vermont sculptor. The ceremony of presentation will take place some time early in the session. Another presentation will be that of a memorial of the private soldiers, authorized by the Legislature of 1910, which bears a medallion portrait of Governor John A. Mead. That Legislature also selected a commission to procure some suitable memorial of Daniel P. Thompson, the Vermont historian and novelist, but so far as known that body has taken no steps toward securing such a memorial.

The old cloak room, the general committee room, has been reduced in size by partitioning a room in the rear for the use of the commissioner of weights and measures. It is now further curtailed by the installation of a cloak room at the other end. Instead of the old haphazard way, in which each member was responsible for his own belongings, coats, hats, etc., will be turned over to a page in charge of the cloak room and he will be responsible for the place. The room opens directly off the corridor, so that members can be served rapidly, and is guarded by a half door, so that only those in charge will have admission to the room. It will also be a great convenience to visitors, who have hitherto had to depend on the hospitality of some office in the building.

The executive chamber, which has not been refurnished for 20 years, is to have new chairs and a new table for the use of the governor.

The steel filing cases in the vault of the secretary of state's office have been removed to the basement, to make room for desks, as he is to have eight clerks at the State House this fall. The accumulation of material is rapidly crowding the basement room and the dome is already crowded with documents and ancient files. The dome has been completely closed to visitors and entrance to it, except by employees of the State House, has been absolutely forbidden for years. One room at the base has been opened for the use of the newspaper workers. They have been utterly without accommodations, except those furnished at the press table of the House, and if they desired to install a typewriter or to do five minutes' writing they have had to impose on the kindness of some other busy man about the building. The room which has been assigned for their use has been carpeted, electric lights and gas connections installed, tables and chairs provided, and telephone connection made, so that newspaper reports of legislative proceedings may be furnished more easily and more promptly. The fact that Frank T. Parsons, the new sergeant-at-arms, is a newspaper man himself makes him realize that it is important and desirable that the newspaper men have some attention as well as State officers and members of the General Assembly.

At each biennial session it becomes increasingly apparent that more room is seriously needed for the proper conduct of State business, though each Legislature hesitates to take the responsibility of incurring the expense. By making a new cloak room there has been provided one room that may be used exclusively as a committee room, though previously there had been none. Of the rooms on the lower floor of the State House, all are occupied, with this one exception, as follows: State auditor, public service commission, bird room and geological room, commissioner of weights and measures, cloak room, library commission, attorney-general, superintendent of education, secretary of state, State treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, commissioner of State taxes and adjutant and inspector-general.

There are other State officers and commissions calling for rooms at the State House, but there are none to be assigned them. All the rooms above the first floor are occupied, and there are not enough adequately to meet the necessities.

In the busy part of the session there are frequently thirty committee meetings in a day, and it is a puzzle for the sergeant-at-arms to find a place for them. This lack of committee room is a serious hindrance to business.

Most of the offices in the building are crowded to the point of inconvenience if not of inefficiency, and the telephone booths and postoffice have been placed in the lobby, taking up desirable space, because there is no room for them elsewhere.

CARAMEL CUSTARD.

For caramel custard, melt one-half a cup of sugar in an omelet pan, letting it cook until of a delicate brown color. Have ready three cups of scalded milk, add the caramel to it; then, when the sugar is dissolved, pour the mixture over three well-beaten eggs. Flavor to taste and strain in a buttered dish. Bake until set in a water bath, having the dish containing the custard set into another one of hot water. Serve hot or cold.

HAPPINESS.

"What's Wallie so happy about?" "Just found a restaurant where they sell the same four-dish lunch as at the old one."

POSTMASTERSHIPS OUT OF POLITICS

President Taft Will Soon Issue Executive Order Affecting Fourth-Class Offices.

MEANS RELIEF FOR 36,038

Monster Petition, Signed by 20,000 Postmasters, Asked That They Be Placed in Classified Service.

Washington, Sept. 25.—It was practically decided to-day that President Taft in the near future will issue an executive order placing all fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. This order, relieving 36,038 postmasters from the uncertainty of political appointment, will be one of the most comprehensive and far-reaching, as affecting the civil service, ever issued by a president of the United States.

That the President would take this step, his first act toward putting into practice his often expressed belief that all government officers below the grade of cabinet members should be removed from the influence of politics and placed under the civil service, became practically certain late to-day after a delegation of postmasters, returning from the annual convention of the association at Richmond, Va., had been received at the White House and by Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The visitors submitted a monster petition, signed by about 20,000 postmasters, asking that they be placed in the classified service.

After discussing the matter briefly with the delegation, President Taft referred the association to the association to Mr. Hitchcock for further consideration of the matter. Later the committee called upon the postmaster-general to discuss the subject with him.

In a few days Mr. Hitchcock will submit to President Taft a formal recommendation that the petition be granted and the President is expected to act promptly and favorably upon the recommendation.

In the entire country there were 49,572 fourth-class postmasters at the end of the last fiscal year. By executive order issued in July, 1908, President Roosevelt placed the fourth-class postmasters of all New England States and of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin in the civil service, a total of 12,633. Those still without the service number 36,939.

While the details of the proposition have not been worked out, it is expected that the covering into classified service of this great number of officials will be accomplished by the designation of the postmasters of groups of States successively.

It will require an immense amount of labor on the part of the civil service commission, particularly, as well as on the part of the postoffice department. Both the President and Postmaster-General Hitchcock have recommended to Congress that all postmasters be covered into the classified service, and that so far as possible the entire personnel of the postal service be removed from political influence.

As to the first, second and third-class postmasters, legislation by the Congress would be required to place them under civil service regulations; but the President now has authority, under certain defined limitations, of competency and efficiency, to put members of the fourth-class under the protection of the civil service rules.

BUMPER CROPS WORLD-WIDE

Department of Agriculture at Home Cables Preliminary Estimates on the Outlook.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Crops generally throughout the world this year are bumper. This is shown by figures in a cablegram received by the department of agriculture at home, giving the preliminary estimates of the average production of wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn. It is estimated that the production will be as follows:

Wheat, France, 35,574,000 bushels; Roumania, 8,477,000; Canada, 29,033,000; total production of principal wheat growing countries of the world, 3,200,000 bushels or 67 per cent. more than last year's production.

Rye—France, 5,132,000 bushels; Netherlands, 16,322,000. Total production in chief rye growing countries, 1,588,000,000 bushels or 17.7 per cent. more than last year's production.

Barley—Roumania, 2,248,000 bushels; Canada, 46,499,000. Total production in chief barley growing countries, 1,174,000,000 bushels or 5.7 per cent. more than last year's.

Oats—Roumania, 2,125,000 bushels; Canada, 49,502,000. Total production in principal oats growing countries, 504,000,000 bushels or 17.8 per cent. more than last year.

Corn—Roumania, 113,676,000 bushels. Total production in chief corn growing countries, 3,616,000,000 bushels or 17.0 per cent. more than last year's production.

Corn—Roumania, 113,676,000 bushels. Total production in chief corn growing countries, 3,616,000,000 bushels or 17.0 per cent. more than last year's production.

After Jordan had been declared delinquent, folded the lead man's arms and laid across them a bunch of asters, a birthday present to Jordan from his mother last Thursday. The body will be given over to-morrow to the family of the dead man, and will be buried at Indianapolis, Ind., his old home.

A suspicious cabman was responsible for the discovery of the murder of Mrs. Chester S. Jordan, for which Jordan was executed this morning. The murder was committed at their apartments in Somerville on September 1, 1908. During a quarrel with his young wife, an actress, Jordan struck her and knocked her down a stairway. The next day he dismembered her body, placed the head and some other parts in a stove in an unsuccessful attempt to burn them and packed the remainder of the body in a trunk. His actions in driving about the city with the trunk around the neck of his cab driver aroused the suspicions of his cab driver who reported to the police that he believed his passenger had stolen the trunk.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1847

Total Assets \$14,596,047.69

4 per Cent Interest

Money deposited on or before Oct. 5th will draw interest from October 1st. Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person.

Write for further information

Charles P. Smith, President.
Henry Greene, Vice-President. P. W. Ward, Treasurer.
P. W. Perry, 2nd Vice-President. E. S. Isham, Assistant Treas.

THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO.,

City Hall Square—North.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

Winoski, Vt. (Winoski Post Office) Organized 1863

Interest 4 per cent. Taxes paid on all deposits.

Our plan for banking by mail is safe. Try it.

Savings deposits. Check Accounts.

Write for Statement.

Assets over \$1,440,000.00

Deposits over 1,000,000.00

Surplus over 155,000.00

The large surplus of 9% is a guarantee to depositors.

Deposits on or before Oct. 5 draw int. from Oct. 1.

Better Than Four Per Cent.

This bank will keep your money safely and pay you TWO PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY. Interest payable January 1st and July 1st. We solicit a portion of your deposits. Checks or drafts can be sent by mail.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Burlington, Vt.

HOWARD NATIONAL BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Capital, \$300,000. Surplus \$200,000

A general banking business transacted.

Foreign Exchange issued and remittances made to all foreign countries.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes to rent.

DIRECTORS: Elias Lyman. A. G. Whittemore. H. T. Rutter. H. S. Weed.

OFFICERS: Elias Lyman, Vice-President. H. S. Weed, Assistant Cashier.

F. E. Burgess, President. H. T. Rutter, Cashier.

CITY TRUST COMPANY

Office with Howard National Bank

DIRECTORS: F. E. Burgess, President. Elias Lyman, Vice-President. A. G. Whittemore, Attorney at Law. W. P. Hinde, Treasurer. Burlington Traction Co. F. E. Burgess, Manager. Light & Power Co. Joseph S. Flint, of O. C. Taylor & Co.

4% Interest Paid on Deposits

Free from Taxes

JORDAN MEETS DEATH CALMLY

Actor Murdered His Wife Four Years Ago—Long Legal Fight to Save Him.

While the police were investigating, Jordan attempted to jump from the window of his room. Later he admitted that the body was that of his wife whom he had killed during a quarrel two days before.

Jordan was born 33 years ago in Indianapolis, Ind., and while on the stage married Honora O'Reilly, known in vaudeville as Irene Shannon. Jordan was brought to trial on April 20, 1908, and found guilty of murder in the first degree May 4, 1908. Four days later one of the jury became insane and was committed to an asylum. The State supreme court refused to grant an appeal for a new trial and Jordan was sentenced to die during the week of March 12, 1909. A writ of error being granted an appeal from the decision of the State supreme court was taken to the United States Supreme Court, but the appeal was denied May 27, 1910, and nearly four years after the commission of the crime Jordan was sentenced a second time to die.

After Jordan had been declared delinquent, folded the lead man's arms and laid across them a bunch of asters, a birthday present to Jordan from his mother last Thursday. The body will be given over to-morrow to the family of the dead man, and will be buried at Indianapolis, Ind., his old home.

A suspicious cabman was responsible for the discovery of the murder of Mrs. Chester S. Jordan, for which Jordan was executed this morning. The murder was committed at their apartments in Somerville on September 1, 1908. During a quarrel with his young wife, an actress, Jordan struck her and knocked her down a stairway. The next day he dismembered her body, placed the head and some other parts in a stove in an unsuccessful attempt to burn them and packed the remainder of the body in a trunk. His actions in driving about the city with the trunk around the neck of his cab driver aroused the suspicions of his cab driver who reported to the police that he believed his passenger had stolen the trunk.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville & Nashville payroll was being fixed for shipment, he slipped the package containing the \$55,000 into his locker and substituted the dummy in its place. Tuesday night he took the package of money to his home in a suit case but activities by detectives and officials when the robbery became known caused him to return the money Saturday.

Tuesday afternoon when the Louisville &